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All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

A MUSTER of the inspectors created under the Sullivan regime and their parade on Washington street would attract a curious crowd.

THE President of the United States and the Inspector of Weeds in Indianapolis are alike in that there is but one of each in the country.

Indiana's failure to be properly represented at the world's fair can be explained in three words-too much politics. The trail of the serpent is over it all.

THE lengthy speeches of Mr. Bland, of Missouri, do not so much remind one of a last year's almanac as a two-yearold hornet's nest. The nest is there, but the cloud of very lively inhabitants has departed.

An exchange, commenting on the fact that Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio and Virginia elect Governors this fall, says that all of them now have Democratic executives. What, McKinley a Democrat? If so, may the variety increase.

This "business administration" has capped the climax of its blunders by placing the city in a position where the papers all over the country are charging that it has defaulted on its bonds. Somebody ought to sweat for this blun-

GOVERNOR STONE, of Missouri, remarked, on the Fourth, that "both the Union and the States must be preserved," and sets up a cry for State sovereignty. The utterance of his Excellency seems to be a belated wail for the

lost cause. THE free-coinage people, who are claiming Senators without regard to the potency of the Cleveland patronage, are preparing themselves for a great surprise. The conversion of Senator Voorbees is significant as showing what the vote on the repeal of the silver law will

AND now Chicago complains because the indiana law which permits prize fighting at Roby will corrupt the Illinois metropolis by filling it with disreputable people. This is pretty hard on Indiana, which is feeling itself disgraced by the fact that it affords refuge to Chicago toughs.

INDIANAPOLIS was never more thoroughly under ring rule than it is to-day. What with a political ring, a financial ring, a School Board ring, a street-railroad ring and a courthouse ring, the city is, indeed, ring ridden. "Kape your eye on the cat;" it has a great many hiding

An epidemic of suicides has sprung up in South Carolina of persons who did not have money enough to lay in a supply of liquor before the new law took effect, and who therefore found their rations cut off without warning. By some oversight of its framers, the new law does not contain any provision for tapering off.

THE suspension of two policemen because a prisoner got a drink of beer while a patrol wagon was coming seems not only frivolous, but inconsistent, since if it is improper for a man under arrest to drink, it cannot be less so for those who represent the official combination to have crowds treated with their money.

THE statistics of the United States mint show that the world has \$3,632,935, 000 in gold money and \$3,968,700,000 in silver, of which India and China have \$1,600,000,000. France has the largest amount of both, \$800,000,000 in gold and \$700,000,000 in silver. The United States follows with \$654,000,000 in gold and \$575,000,000 in silver.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS says he has no intention of cailing an extra session of the Legislature to suppress the Roby nuisance, and has never intimated any such purpose. In this, as in some other matters, the Governor is the victim of imaginative reporting. So far as suppressing the Roby nuisance is concerned, the Governor seems to be in the position of an official with large responsibilities and no power. The authorities of Lake county are the ones to move, but they show no disposition to do so, even under the insistent urging of the Governor.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Journal, who charges weakness upon those Republicans who favor the repeal of the Sherman law, enacted by Republicans, evidently forgets the reiteration of the statement by Senators Sherman and Allison and President Harrison, that it | tion, all of which are in direct opposiwas never regarded by them as other | tion to the natural laws of business. than a temporary expedient. He asks if the party of protection is going to trades unions, labor unions, strikes, cease to protect the great silver indus- boycotts and other forms of united actry of the country. There is a duty on | tion which aim at dictating terms to silver ores, and if the silver people had | both capital and labor, and which are asked for a duty on silver bullion it | doubtless would have been given them; of trade as are the combinations of but the purchase of the whole output of the mines is furnishing, not protection, but a market-a very radical difference. The product of the silver mines is worth less than the annual product of the hen coops. What would be of the combine and laborers are becomthought of a demand from the hen own- | ing the slaves of trades unions and or-

ers for Congress to purchase twenty million dollars' worth of eggs a year, to keep up the price and stimulate the business, or that of the wheat growers that the government should purchase wheat every year until the uppurchased grain would bring a dollar a bushel? The demand of the silver bullion producers is not a whit more logical.

A BIT OF HISTORY FOR TAXPAYERS. Controller Woollen's statement in the Journal of yesterday is incomplete. He should have given in full the chapter of the conspiracy against the credit of Indianapolis which closed last September, when he was denied the power to accept the proposition by which the \$621,-000 bearing from 7.3 to 8 per cent. interest could have been exchanged for \$600,-000 bearing 4 per cent. He would have stated, in effect, that the member of the combination dictating the Mayor, and who holds a majority of the stock, prevented the consummation of that negotiation by pretending to have a better offer to make, which was never heard of when the Woollen proposition had been side tracked by Mr. Rassmann, of the Council finance committee. If the Mayor had been zealous in the interests of the city he would have insisted that the negotiation should have been completed at that time; but when the most potential of his proprietors appeared to resist the most favorable offer Mr. Woollen had received, and which he was anxious to accept, he dropped into that comatose condition for which he is noted. If the Controller had written the story of his first failure and the causes thereof as fully and as succinctly as he is able it would have been interesting reading.

The Mayor and his party in the Council knew that this debt of \$621,000 would mature July 1, and yet nothing was done until in April, when the Controller was authorized to advertise for proposals for a four-per-cent. bond. Thirty days were required for this, and when the bids were opened it was found that the chief proprietor of the Mayor, who had defeated an offer to take the bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest at 103, last September, offered to take them in the name of a trust company at 90. That is, if the offer made in May had been accepted it would have cost the city \$80,730 more at the outset to have redeemed the outstanding \$621,000 and 4 per cent. interest on that amount for thirty years than if the September offer had been accepted.

With this 4 per cent. offer, which the Controller could not accept, were several 412 per cent. proposals, which did not come within the scope of the advertisement calling for bids. The Controller and his advisers held a conference, and the result was the issue of an advertisement calling for proposals for a 412 per cent. bond, to be opened in less than forty-eight hours from the publication of the notice for bids. This was done to secure the bid made by Coffin & Stanton, of New York, though several others were made. At the opening the Mayor, the Controller, seyeral local bankers and others were present. Hon. W. H. English appeared before a seal had been broken to make a proposal for the bonds. "You can't play that," said the chief proprietor of the Mayor, and Mayor and Controller acquiesced, and Mr. English was shut out and the bid of Coslin & Stanton was accepted in spite of the fact that they are not regarded as a firm which is in a situation to handle so large an amount of bonds, which was stated at the time. The Controller's explanation shows that this statement was true.

It should be added that it was this potential force with the Mayor who notified the Controller of the back-out of Coffin & Stanton, and who, as their agent, and as president of the bank upon which was drawn the certificate of deposit for the forfeit of \$31,000, in the event of failure to carry out their contract, has stopped its payment.

Such are the salient features in the fiasco which has ended in the failure of the city to pay off its matured debt. For that failure Mayor Sullivan is mainly responsible. An alert and resolute Mayor would have seen that it was done, And yet, with such a record of inefficiency and subserviency to a few mer who absolutely control him, Mr. Sullivan asks the people to reward him by a third election!

THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, chose a timely and important theme for his Fourth of July address at Woodstock, Conn. No temporal subject is of more vital importance to American citizens than "Individual Liberty." by which is meant the preservation of those personal rights which form the basis of the Declaration of Independence and of the bill of rights of the various State constitutions. The prime object of all government is to establish, preserve, maintain, protect and defend these rights; and when a government fails to do this it has no

right to exist. Justice Brewer sought to show how certain modern movements are working against individual liberty and how great the danger is that between the upper and nether millstones of consolidation and organization the rights of the individual may be ground to powder. In the consolidation of capital and the organization of labor he sees the two great forces of the age which, irreconcilably antagonistic themselves, are both in their tendency and results hostile to individual liberty. From the consolidation of capital come monopolies, trusts, combines and other powerful alliances for the restriction of trade and transporta-From the organization of labor come as clearly opposed to the natural laws capital above referred to. Both forms of combination utterly ignore individual rights. Justice Brewer hardly stated the case too strongly when he said "business men are becoming the slaves

ganization." And so individual liberty is threatened from opposite directions by two powerful forces which have nothing in sympathy, except the common

disregard of personal rights. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is an adage so threadbare that it is hardly ever quoted except in jest; yet it is a profound truth. If Americans wish to preserve intact and hand down to posterity unimpaired the liberty for which their fathers sacrificed so much they must exercise eternal vigilance in fighting and putting down everything which makes against them, however slight, insidious or remote the attack may be. Herbert Spencer, in his latest work, "The Principles of Ethics," says: "A society in which it has become a vice to maintain personal independence, and a virtue to submit to a coercive trade organization and to persecute those who do not, is a society which will rapidly lose again the liberties which it has, in recent times, gained. Men who so little understand what freedom is will inevitably lose their freedom." This relates to the tyranny of labor organizations, and it is equally true that men who so little understand what freedom is as to tamely submit to the tyranny of organized capital will inevitably lose their freedom. Where, then, is the remedy? That we are not prepared to say, but one thing is certain: individual liberty and personal rights must be preserved at all hazards. They must be defended against insidious attack or open assault from consolidated capital on one hand and organized labor on the other.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE DECLARATION OF IN-DEPENDENCE.

Of course, the Fourth of July could not pass without the old, old question being raised as to the authorship of the Declaration of Independence. It is a closed question and a dead one, yet somebody always persists in trying to reopen it. A writer in a Philadelphia paper says "the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress July 4, 1776, was largely copied from the Mecklenburg declaration." This is an exploded story revamped. The Mecklenburg controversy, an exciting one seventy or eighty years ago, was long since definitely settled. The so-called Mecklenburg declaration was a spurious document, claiming to have been issued in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in May, 1775. It bears so much resemblance to the great Declaration that, if it had been genuine, the author of the other paper would be open to the charge of plagiarism. But it has been established beyond doubt that the Meckienburg declaration was written after the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, and is, therefore, in respect of its date, a forgery.

Let it be understood once for all, and never disputed, that Thomas Jefferson, Delegate in Congress from Virginia, was the author of the Declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. No person at all familiar with his other political writings will question Jefferson's ability to have written the declaration, and no person at all well informed as to the facts can doubt that he did write it. Though one of the youngest delegates in Congress, thirty-three years old, he had entered the body with an established reputation as a political thinker and writer, and an ardent friend of the colonies. Of the committee of five appointed by Congress to draft the Declaration he received the highest number of votes. The committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. As chairman of the committee Jefferson was appointed to draft the Declaration. His original draft, as well as the engrossed paper which bears the final signatures of Congress, is still peserved among the archives of the government. A few verbal and unimportant changes were made in the original draft on the suggestion of other members of the committee, and it was severely pruned by Congress. But very little was interpolated, and what was left was essentially Jefferson's, so that the Declaration of Independence as the world now knows it remains almost entirely the composition of its gifted draftsman. Doubtless some other statesman of that day might have written the great paper, but doubtless Thomas Jefferson did write it.

CHICAGO'S "JEFFERSON BRICK."

Many years ago, when Mr. Dickens returned to his home, after a visit to this country, and wrote us up, he gave great offense to many sensitive Americans by what they were pleased to call his exaggeration and burlesque. Some went so far as to charge him with malicious slander. Among the personages he professed to have encountered here was Mr. Jefferson Brick, "war correspondent" of a certain newspaper. As there was no war being waged at that time by any nation, the exact character of Mr. Brick's duties was at first somewhat mystifying, but it presently appeared that he was actively engaged in intimidating the British lion with a view to preventing that animal from engaging in war with the American eagle if he should feel so disposed. Mr. Brick having been introduced to Mr. Chuzzlewit by Colonel Diver, editor of the paper, the lastnamed gentleman inquired of his English visitor what article of Mr. Brick's had, at the time of his (Chuzzlewit's) departure, become the most obnoxious to the British Parliament and the court of St. James. Mr. Chuzzlewit hesitating in his reply, the Colonel remarked with decision: "I have reason to know, sir, that the aristocratic circles of your country quail before the name of Jefferson Brick. I should be glad to be informed from your lips, sir, which of his sentiments has struck the deadliest

Since Mr. Dickens drew this picture. time and a calmer judgment have modified the animosity once felt towards him, and it is generally acknowledged that he painted what he saw as he saw it. and was guiltless of any intention to vilify or slander this country or its citizens. If any intelligent American still cherishes a doubt on that subject and believes that no such ridiculous and objectionable creatures are found among us

as were depicted by the English author. he should have his doubts forever removed after reading Carter Harrison's Fourth of July speech. Mr. Harrison's part was to speak in behalf of the city of Chicago. The great danger threatening American institutions at this time is the growth of municipal corruption, and in no city outside of New York is the evil more strongly developed than in that of which Carter Harrison is Mayor. The flag of the country is in no danger whatever from any other source. No other nation has, or is likely to have, the slightest intention of interfering with it, and no State will desire to tear it down and withdraw from the Union while the memory of the civil war lives. A little spread-eagleism was excusable on a Fourth intended to celebrate the arrival of Columbus, the Declaration of Independence and the world's fair at one and the same time, but it should have been left to the other speakers and Carter should have confined himself to his own province. It would have been fitting for him to have declared an intention of honoring his country and the Columbian year by encouraging an honest administration of local affairs and a determination to do all in his power to rid the city of the corrupt and evil elements which threaten its welfare, and, through it, the welfare of the country. With the Altgelds and other Anarchists under ban and uprightness the rule in municipal government the flag of the country can be safely left to take care of itself. Carter did not think so. He mounted the eagle and soared to heights far above the Ferris wheel. He waved the flag; he held aloft flowers from Jefferson's grave; he brandished the sword of Andrew Jackson. He grew dramatic and was not to be cooled by a shower. Do you think our forefathers, who died for you, would have cared for the rain?" he shouted. The critical moment of "high noon" came. He waved the sword again and shrieked: "Men and women of America: Let every man swear at this moment, and by this sword, that he stands ready to draw his sword for the defense of his country." And the

crowd all swore. Can it be doubted that at that supreme instant Carter Harrison was convinced that the British Parliament and the court of St. James would quail at his words, as they did at those of Mr. Jefferson Brick, as they went reverberating around the world, that the British lion had been dealt a deadly blow? Brick is not "in it" with Carter Harrison, but, alas! there is no longer a Dickens.

THE present financial stringency ought to pass into history as "the Cleveland panic of 1893." Mr. Cleveland has done, and will continue to do, all in his power to create the impression that the prevailing stringency and distrust are due solely and entirely to the operation of the Sherman silver law. This is another case of Democratic false pretense. The universal lack of confidence, which is the cause of the present stringency, is largely due to the distrust of the Democratic policy on the tariff question. The country has not forgotten that the Chicago platform declares: We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud. * * We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no power to impose and of revenue only. " We denounce the McKinley tariff law " as the

culminating atrocity of class legislation and we promise its repeal. That still stares the country in the face. Grover Cleveland and his party are pledged to carry out that policy, and the fear that they will hange like a night-

mare over business. If Mr. Cleveland wants to restore confidence let him join with other leaders of his party in a declaration that they have no intention of carrying out the Democratic pledge to repeal the McKinley law and abolish all protection to American industries. In that way he can hasten the end of the Cleveland

THE city of Indianapolis is in default, having failed to refund \$600,000 of bonds which fell due July 1. The default, it is alleged by the city controller, is due to the repudiation of their contract by New York brokers, who had agreed to place a new 18sue of bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest.

The above, from the Louisville Courier-Journal, is a sample of the sort of advertising Indianapolis is getting throughout the country. Repudiation is a startling term to have applied to the most thriving city of 120,000 people in the country, and with a much smaller indebtedness than any city of its class in the United States. It is the result of four years of Sullivanism.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

An Unambitious Soul. "No. I am not ambitious," said Mudge. "I don't want to possess more of this world's goods than other people. All I ask is that other people possess less than I do."

Life Is Ever Incomplete. "I wish." said little Johnny, as he looked at his two sore thumbs, "that this here Fourth of July business come in school time. I could stay nome a week on these here bruises."

Watts-Do you believe it possible that the earth may become too small to hold its inhab-Potts-It might, in one contingency. If it were a common thing for a man to get his collegiate

diploma on the day his first baby was born, that

state of things would obtain right now.

The Earth Would Not Hold Him.

ABDUREHEIM EFFENDI, who has come to this country from Egypt to help Muhamed Webb in his attempt to propagate the Moslem faith in America, objects to the noise and bustle of New York. "But," says he "it is intended to please New Yorkers, not

us."-a tolerant way of looking at things

that might be well imitated by Christian

missioneries. A BILLY GOAT broke into the city hall at Abilene, Kan., and ate up the municipal records. Only the venerable and senatorial character of his beard saved him from instant execution.

IT was a cautious correspondent who said in his account of a sea serpent that it was vouched for "by people whose veracity had hitherto been beyond suspicion."

Reform of Another Sort

Detroit Free Press. If it will encourage the South Carolinians any, we may say that here in Michigan. also, we are trying a new experiment in dealing with the drink problem. If their State saloon keeping should prove unsatisfactory, they are welcome to try the "jag

CURRENCY GETTING SCARCE

Some New York Banks Hard Pushed to Secure Enough to Meet Demands.

Large Amounts Locked Up in the Vaults of Trust Companies-Four Banks in Colorado Closed-Other Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 5 .- Much interest is being manifested in the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, called for tomorrow. The purpose of the meeting is "to consider the present disturbed condition of the finances of the country," and to pass resolutions expressing the views of the Chamber regarding the present state of things, and advising the course of action which the Chamber should consider most timely and efficient for remedying existing evils. Those members who are most actively urging the Chamber to take a strong stand were busy to-day bringing together men who represent interests in various parts of the Nation. "How New York feels and thinks is pretty well known," said a member to-day. "That will be emphasized, I hope. But we wish also to hear sectional views, if there are any such. In this way the Chamber's decision may have weight outside of the State and as far as its members have influence."

The chief features in the monetary situstion, to-day, according to several of the leading bank presidents, were unrest, a lack of confidence and a scarcity of currency. The latter is apparently becoming a very serious matter, and some banks are pretty hard pushed to secure enough to meet the demands upon them. Late on Monday afternoon orders were received by telegraph for large amounts of currency from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. A dispatch from Philadelphia, to-day, reported the refusal of a bank of that city to pay a check on it for \$150,000 in cash. The holder of the check, it was said, would meist on the check being paid in cash to-day. The bank can pay it all in silver dollars if it cared to do so.

One of the most influential members of the clearing house said: "It is all nonsonse, this talk about an actual scarcity of currency, but if everybody keeps on talking about it there soon will be one. The banks have got plenty of cash, but the trouble is they are attempting to hoard their gold. They have got a bundred mil-hon dollars of gold and currency. The proper thing to do would be for them to take some of their gold to the subtreasury and get currency for it if they are in need of currency.

Several bank officers called at the subtreasury this afternoon and asked what they could get in the way of currency if they needed any. They did not mention any amounts so that the treasury officials were this afternoon unable to form any opinion what the probable demand would be for currency before the close of business. The assistant treasurer, however, informed the bank officers that the subtreasury would continue to do as it had done-namely, to give the banks all the currency they needed, small notes in exchange for green backs, gold certificates or gold coins, and for notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards large treasury notes

would be received. The orders for currency by mail this morning were reported as light, but it was said that in view of Monday's experience it could not be estimated how much would be shipped until the hour had passed for the receipt of telegraph orders. By Saturday, it was hoped, much of the currency that had been drawn by savings banks in this city and elsewhere for payment of interest and dividends would begin to flow back into the banks of this city. The president of one large national bank, in speaking of this matter, said that a large amount of currency was locked up in the vaults of the trust companies. He knew of one trust company that had \$3,000,000 of currency looked up in that way. It had the accounts of several savings banks and did not know at what moment they might want their money, and, therefore, did not like to lend the money. It accordingly took the \$3,000,-000 out of the national banks, with which it, in turn, kept its accounts, for fear that they might not be able or willing to let it have the currency when needed.

At the subtreasury it was said that there had been no telegraphic transfer of money to any point to-day, but \$200,000 in small notes had been exchanged for large ones up to that hour. The scarcity of ourrency in the banks, it was said, was known, and everything had been done by the treasury officials that was possible to relieve the strain. During the last week no less than \$6,000,000 in currency had been paid out by the subtreasury in this city in exchange for large notes (greenbacks) gold certificates, gold coin and legal-tender certificates. The banks having checks on the subtreasury had presented them direct, instead of through the clearing house, and had received the cash for them. The subtreasury in this city has at present only \$13,000,000 of currency on hand, but it can draw two or three millions more from Washington if occasion The clearing house loan committee issued

\$500,000 more certificates to-day, thus making the total amount now issued \$22,115,-

getting New York exchange, as much as \$5 per \$1,000 was paid last week by some of them, in order that they might remit what they owed to bankers in this city. It was reported to-day that some of the olderbank officers of Philadelphia believe that something should be done to prevent the recurrence of such a state of affairs, and for that purpose will endeavor to bring about a change in their monetary relations with this city. It has been suggested Philadelphia that that city should be made a central reserve city for national banks, the same as Chicago. If that were done it is believed by some Philadelphians that from \$10,000,000 to \$15,-000,000, which are now kept by Pennsylvania banks in this city, would be kept in Philadelphia instead. A leading New York bank president, however, to-day laughed at the suggestion, and remarked that the Philadelphia banks would still be obliged to keep large balances in this city. "The Philadelphia banks," he said, "are too slow. They should all take out plenty of clearing-house certificates, and that would release sufficient currency to pay the money they owe to the New York

Southwest Silver Conference. SILVER CITY, N. M., July 5.- The Southwest silver convention met here to-day. The resolutions adopted refer to the attempt to demonetize silver in India for the purpose of hastening the adoption of the gold standard. They compare the price of silver with the products of the country and charge the recent bank failures and the general depression in business to the policy of the moneyed classes in the East. The repeal of the Sherman law is demanded and the enactment of a law in its stead providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 15.98 to 1. The reso-Intions were adopted without a dissenting voice and the convention adjourned to meet at Albuquerque at a time to be fixed by the executive committee.

Four Colorado Banks Closed.

PUEBLO, Col., July 5.-The American National Bank has suspended. The assets are placed by the bank's officers at \$1,250,-000 and the liabilities at \$635,000. O. H. P. Baxter, one of the wealthiest men in the State, is president of the bank. It is believed that the bank will be able to resume shortly, because its assets are in good shape. When the news of the closing of the bank became known a run was started on

the First National Bank, but it was ready and the run did not last long. The Central National closed up at once and the Western National closed the moment an unusual number of calls for money appeared. These are all sound concerns and their assets are ample. The Central National has assets of \$:00,000 and liabilities of \$85,000. The Western can pay all depositors and then have enough for all stockholders. The bank of Florence closed its doors

this afternoon after a short run. The bank is a branch of the American National, of this city, and the closing of that institution

caused it to suspend. Assets are claimed to be in excess of liabilities, and the claim is made that depositors will be paid in full.

Other Business Troubles.

OMAHA, Neb., July 5.—The American Loan and Trust Company of this city went into the hands of a receiver this afternoon at the request of the stockholders. The company has a paid up capital of \$400,000 and has done a good business and has been considered a sound institution. Deposits amount to \$295,000. The cause of the failure was the failure yesterday at Houston, Tex., of the Omaha and Houston Improvement Company, a town development en-terprise in which the American Loan and Trust Company has \$250,000.

WASHINGTON, July 5,-Controller Eckles has ordered Bank Examiner Wilson to take charge of the failed First National Bank of Albuquerque, N. M., and Bank Examiner Ferris to take charge of the failed American National Bank, of Leadville, Col. He is informed that the failed First National Bank, of ban Diego, Cal., resumed business to-day, and that the failed Washington National Bank, of Spokane, Wash., will resume business to-morrow. KANSAS CITY, July 5 .- Creditors to-day

took possession of the stock of the Golden Eagle Clothing Company, on chattel mort-gages aggregating \$50,000. The liabilities are \$90,000, with assets about the same.

OTTUMWA, Ia., July 5.-A. C. Leighton, speculator and capitalist, of this city, assigned to-day. Liabilities, about \$189,000; assets, \$30,000. SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 5,-A. L. Jones &

abilities. \$80,000; assets, \$40,000. TOPEKA, Kan., July 5. - The Finley County Bank, of Garden City, Kan., has

Co., grocers of this city, failed to-day, La-

CABLE CAR RUNS AMUCK.

It Plowed Through Wagons and Trucks on Broadway Until the Power Was Shut Off.

NEW YORK, July 5.-This afternoon a cable car became unmanageable on Broadway, near the City Hall Park, and started on a rampage toward the Battery. The gripman was unable to release the grip, and, under the circumstances, the brake become useless. In front of the postoffice the runaway car crashed into the rear of a horse car ahead; the driver of the horse car reined his horses to one side just in time to save them from being run down. Both horses were thrown to the street and the traces torn away. With the partly demolished horse car ahead the still unmanageable cable car continued on its mad rush. The gripman struggled and strove with all his might to release the grip, failing in which he shouted warnings to everybody in sight. His bell rang at a double rate. The passengers in both cars become terribly alarmed and made a rush for the door, but the conductor obstructed their way and prevented anybody from leaving. Near St. Paul's churchyard, on Broadway, there was a blockade of horses and wagons, and a number of trucks were standing on the track. The runaway cars dashed into the first one. The wheels of the vehicle were torn off and the horses thrown down, while the driver was hurled against the wall of the churchyard. He escaped with slight injuries. Still the cars rushed on, plowing through trucks and knocking down horses. The drivers usually had warnings and escaped, but owing to the blockade they were unable to save their horses and wagons. When the care had out a passage through the blockade seven horses were stretched upon the ground and about five wagons were rendered fit for the repair shop. When it was seen that nothing could stop the runaway car somebody rushed to the

nearest telephone and notified the Houstonstreet power house. The cable was stopped immediately and the car came to a standstill below Trinity Church. Traffic on Broadway was suspended for a while,

MISS EDITH DRAKE MISSING.

The Daughter of a New York Millionaire Banker Supposed to Have Eloped.

NEW YORK, July 5 .- An evening paper says: "Miss Edith Drake, twenty-seven years old, daughter of James M. Drake, the millionaire banker, has disappeared mysteriously, and her parents and friends are much slarmed because of it. They have asked the police to help search for her, because they think her mind is comewhat affected. She was deeply infatuated with Samuel D. McGibney, a builder, who is a year younger than Miss Drake. McGibney is said to have made a trip out of town at a time corresponding with the disappearance of Miss Drake, but as yet there has been no suggestion that they have taken the matter into their own hands and eloped. Miss Drake and McGibney were engaged to be married about a year ago, but without the consent of her parents When the subject was broached to Miss Drake's father, he doubted the sincerity of McGibney's affection for the girl, and forbade the marriage on account, it is alleged, of ber mental condition. Miss Drake was last seen at one of the uptown hotels, on Broadway, last Monday night. She appeared to be greatly agitated, and told a friend that she and McGibney loved each other, but that her parents opposed their With reference to the very great diffiunion, and that she had been driven from culty the Philadelphia banks have had in her home. She was advised to go home, but told the friend that if she returned to her home she would be arrested. Before she left the hotel Miss Drake promised to return home, but has not yet appeared there. When she does, it is probable that the necessary measures will be taken to place her in a retreat for the insane."

DRIVING OUT FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Tennessee Law That Is Forcing Insurance Corporations to Withdraw from the State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 5 .- Under an act of the General Assembly of 1891 all foreign corporations doing business in Tennesses were required to file copies of their charters with the Secretary of State. Compliance with this act, the companies claimed, made them, to all intents and purposes, domestic corporations. The constitutionality of the act was tested by the Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, and the Supreme Court held that it was valid. Many of the foreign companies, after a futile conference with the State officials, decided to withdraw from the State, and so far about fifty have gone ont, they claiming that under the act their capital stock can be taxed. The Secretary of State was so much in doubt as to the scope of the act that some weeks since he asked the Attorney-general for an opinion on the subject. To-day he received a rebly to the effect "that nonresident mercantile corporations selling in this State through drummers or by sample and in no other way, and having no local office or establishment in the State, are not within the requirements of the act as to filing charters." This means that all foreign corporations having agencies in the State must file copies of their charters at once or be subject to a heavy fine.

THREW MATTRESSES OVERBOARD.

Suspicious Conduct of Officers of the Steamer Hekls, of the Thingvalls Line.

NEW YORK, July 5 .- Notwithstanding an implicit denial by Captain Laub, of the steamer Hekla, of the Thingvalla line, which arrived this morning, the passengers of the Sandy Hook steamer insist that they saw mattresses thrown overboard from the Hekla while coming up the bay this morning. The matter was brought to the attention of Dr. Jenkins, who caused the vessel to be detained at quarantine until his return from the city.

This evening the steerages were thoroughly disinfected and the steamer was released. Further investigation will be made, and if the charges are found to be true the matter will be prosecuted. The captain of the National line steamer Europe reports that he passed a large quantity of bedding off Montauk Point this morning.